Wm Mattie Thomas

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1798. [N° 1900.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE LET (together or in Divisions) and Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of November next,

A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houſes and Stables, ſituate upon Thames ſtreet. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of

W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

by the Subſcriber, cheap for Caſh,

A SMALL FARM, lying in South Kingſton, in the County of Waſhington, containing 55 Acres, with a good Dwelling Houſe Barn, Orchard, and many other Conveniences, &c. thereon.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe and wiſhing to ſee the above Premiſes, may call on STEPHEN WATSON, jun. of North Kingſton.

September 1, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and *CHAIR-MAKER*,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

For Norfolk or Charleſton,

The Schooner

LAURA,

GILBERT CHACE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in Fifteen Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

ROME, May 16.

OUR public Treaſury, which was hitherto, in the hands of the French, has been delivered to our Miniſter of Finances. The palace & effects of the Maltese order in this capital has been confiſcated, and ſeals have been put on all the effects, by order of the French commander in chief.

The precious printing apparatus, the only one of its kind, of our ci devant *Propaganda*, which is provided with types and every other requiſite for printing books in twenty eight different, particularly oriental, languages, will be tranſported to Paris, and ſix of the oriental compoſitors employed in that branch have already ſet off for Paris. It alſo contains the letters for printing in the extremely difficult, Sanſkrit language, which has ſixteen vowels and thirty four conſonants, and was formerly either the common tongue among the Hindoos or invented by the Bramas for the purpoſe of recording therein their philoſophical and religious myſteries.

PETERSBURGH, May 15.

Our Court Gazette, of this day, contains an ordinance of his Imperial Majeſty, forbidding, under ſtrict penalties, any manufacturer to make tri coloured ribbands, or any dealer to ſell them. This ordinance is ſigned by Prince Alexis Ruzakin.

May 18.

Our Court Gazette, of this day, contains a proclamation to the following purport:

His Imperial Majeſty, taking into conſideration the corrupt principles that are now propagated in many foreign ſeminaries, principles which can only tend to pervert and inflame the immature underſtanding, hereby abſolutely forbids the ſending of youth to any foreign inſtitutes for education. To prevent, however, any detriment ariſing from his meaſure to education in general, eſpecially that of the public youth of Livonia, Eſthland, and Courland; his Imperial Majeſty recommends it to the Nobility of theſe provinces to found a Univerſity, to which he promiſes every encouragement and ſupport.

HAMBURGH, June 1.

Letters from Holland, arrived to day, contain the moſt ſhocking details of new atrocities, committed by the French, in Switzerland; One hundred and thirty three villages, and ſeventeen towns, have been entirely deſtroyed and deſerted. Sion, the principal town of the Valais, was plundered during twenty-four hours, and afterwards completely burnt.—The women were dragged into the ſtreets naked, and after the moſt brutal inſults, thrown over into the flames. Above forty children were ſtabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is ſo violent, that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic Republic, is afraid to appear in public; the French have given him a guard for his perſon, otherwiſe he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkiſh troops, in the late battle with Paſſavan Ogiu, are ſaid to have loſt 3000 men, with 10 cannons, and two mortars. The Beglerbeg of Natolia had his pipe ſhot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choiceſt of the Aſiatic troops. The Captain Pacha, however, who, on the 12th ult. arrived at Cuſtow, has marched againſt the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate.—The Grand Seignior has ſet the price of 50 000 piaſtres, on the head of Paſſavan Ogiu.

ROTTERDAM, May 24.

Our lateſt letters from London mention, that a bill has paſſed in the Britiſh Parliament, which ordains that a tax of one half per cent. ſhould be laid on all Engliſh manufactures exported for the European markets, two per cent. upon thoſe exported to America and the Weſt Indies, and three per cent. upon all goods imported from foreign countries; the ſhips from Iceland and the Eaſt-Indies being excepted.

LONDON, June 13

The Paris papers of the 7th contain the following articles:

A letter reſpecting the late affair at Offend, ſaid to have been written by a French officer (Chef de Batallion) to a repreſentative of the people ſtates, that when the Britiſh ſoldiers were ordered by their commander to ground their arms, they were ſo unwilling that they could not be compelled to do it, until their officers employed force, by ſtriking them.

The Britiſh priſoners have arrived at Liſle, under eſcort of the 26th demi brigade. It was not without reaſon, that they were ſaid to be the flower of the Britiſh troops. They are fine men, and generally well looking. More than 50,000 perſons aſſembled to ſee them as they paſſed, and received them with the cries of Vive la Republique! They were not dejected, particularly the ſoldiers; the officers ſeemed a little melancholy. Their number, according to an exact muſter, amounts to 1394, including 67 officers.

It has been obſerved, that General Kilmaine ſtill aſſumes the title of Commander in Chief of the army of England, from which ſome conclude, that Buonaparte will not paſs the ſtraits. This is a weak reaſon, there are others far ſtronger. It is evident, that he has directed his rout towards Corſica, and the heart of the Mediterranean, to penetrate into the Archipelago.

There are on board the Toulon fleet, three hundred pupils of the Polytechnic ſchool, under the direction of Geographic Engineers.—There is a complete library, a number of maps and charts of Africa, India, &c. ſeveral aeronauts, with two balloons thirty feet each in diameter, a great number of mechanical and chemical inſtruments, and two printing-preſſes, 20 printers, and near ſix thouſand artificers of every kind.

June 14.

The following battalions are ordered for Ireland.

The firſt battalion of the ſecond regiment from the Tower; the firſt battalion of the third regiment from Portland Barracks; and the third battalion of the firſt regiment doing duty at Winchester.

The whole conſiſting of 24 companies, 80 men in each company, amounting to 1920 rank and file.

Gen. Stanwix has the command of the troops on this expedition.

June 18.

A letter from India ſtates, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the Engliſh and Tippo Saib would very ſoon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the ſame opinion, when they peruſe the following Tranſlation of the Proclamation made by the Governor of the Iſle of France, for the purpoſe of inviting Volunteers to enter and ſerve in Tippo's army:

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

The French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE JOSEPH HIPOLITE MALLARTIE, *General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of the Reunion, and Commandant General of the French Eſtabliſhment to the Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope.*

"Knowing for many years your zeal and attachment for the intereſt and glory of our Republic we are very impatient, and conſider it a duty, to make known to you the propoſitions that we have received from Tippo Sultan, by two Ambaſſadors which he had ſent us. This prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Aſſembly, and to all the Generals employed in that government; he has likewiſe addreſſed to us a packet for the Executive Directory. Firſt, he demands to make an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French, propoſing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war ſhall continue in India, the troops they can ſend him—Second, he promiſes to furniſh every neceſſary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himſelf abſolutely deſtitute.—Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the ſuccours which they ſhall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers ſhall find every thing neceſſary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accuſtomed to.—Fourth, finally, he only waits the moment when the French ſhall come to his aid, to declare war againſt the Engliſh, ardently wiſhing to drive them from India.—As it is impoſſible to reduce the number of 107th and 108th regiments and de la Guarde ſoldee du port de la Fraternite, on account of the aſſiſtance we have ſent to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themſelves in their reſpective municipalities, to ſerve under the colours of Tippo. This prince deſires alſo to have the citizens of color for freemen; and we invite all thoſe who wiſh to ſerve under his banners, to enrol themſelves. We can aſſure all the citizens who wiſh to enrol themſelves, that Tippo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his embaſſadors, who may engage for themſelves, befides in the name of their ſovereign, in ſuch way, that the French, who ſhall have taken part in his armies, ſhall not be detained when they wiſh to return back to their country. Done this 10th Prairial, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

(ſigned) MALLARTIE.

DUBLIN, June 3.

The rebels have burnt the bodies of ſeveral proteſtants in ſome parts of the country.—After the battle that was fought near Naas, the road was ſo encumbered with dead bodies for near ſix miles, as to be ſcarcely paſſable.

Mr. Gratton's ſteward was one of the principal leaders of the rebellion in the county of Wicklow. He is ſince taken, and has impeached his maſter. Dr. Edmond, who was ſtated to be hanged, was reprieved under the gallows, in conſequence of making ſome very important diſcoveries.

June 4.

This day Thomas Bacon, an eminent tailor and formerly a Major of Brigade in the old Volunteers, was hanged, purſuant to the ſentence of a Court Martial, on Carliſle Bridge. From the barracks to the place of execution he was conveyed in a cart to ſeveral principal and popular ſtreets, in terror to the multitude, and ſuch a melancholy and ignominious ſate, attending a man of his rank in life, would in no other perſon excite more public intereſt, or have more effect, as he was very generally known. He is ſaid to have confeſſed that he had knowledge of the conſpiracy exiſting againſt the Government; but was unfirmly againſt ſuffering aſſaſſination to form a part of the ſyſtem. He denied any knowledge of having been elected a Major General in the rebel army: but admitted that the rank had been offered to him, and that he ſaid he had refuſed it. He has left a wife and ſeveral female children behind him, the eldeſt of whom a very beautiful girl excited much pity and compaſſion this day in the Caſtle yard, when ſhe appeared in all the wildneſs of grief and diſtraction.

June 7.

Sir Edward Crofbie, Bart. was tried at Carlow yeſterday, found guilty, hanged, his head taken off, and put on the top of the jail with a few of his friends.

Sir Edward Croſbie, Bart. was the head of a very ancient family, but of an impaired fortune, and we are informed, enjoyed for a long time paſt a penſion from the crown. He had been called to the Iriſh bar, at which he practiſed for a ſhort time, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the zeal which he diſplayed in promoting the formation of the volunteer corps which aſſociated in Ireland before the concluſion of the laſt war. He was the confidential friend of Hamilton Rowan, Counſellor Tone, and Napper Tandy.

The Derries, the country lodge of Counſellor Johnſon, Member of Hillſborough, has been reduced to aſhes by the Rebels.

June 14.

Yeſterday, James Buchanan, Eſq; arrived from Omagh, county of Tyrone, with an addreſs from 6000 Preſbyterians, wherein they offer, without expence to Government, to come forward, at this important criſis, to oppoſe every enemy to our gracious King and Conſtitution, both external and internal.

An expreſs arrived this day, from Cork, conveying the intelligence, that three regiments of horſe and four of infantry, have arrived at Kinſale from England. Some troops are alſo ſaid to be lying in our bay.

DUBLIN CASTLE, June 16.

This morning advices were received from Major General Nugent. By them it appears, that the Rebels, who had been defeated at Ballynahinch, have petitioned for pardon, and offered to ſurrender up all their arms and ammunition. The Major General, in reply, promiſed to accept their ſubmiſſion, on the condition of their giving up their leader, *Munroe*, and the other principal traitors who had inſtigated them to their late wicked practices.—They were to ſurrender by 12 o'clock on the 15th. *Munroe* was, however, taken by General Nugent early on that morning.

Major General Nugent, alluding to the affair at Ballynahinch, ſtates the loſs of the Rebels to have exceeded five hundred men, and that many have been ſince made priſoners,—The General particularly ſtates his acknowledgements for the ſervices of Major-General Barber.

GLASGOW, June 19.

From the details which occupy the firſt columns of this day's Courier, our readers will, with pleaſure, perceive, that Order is about to re eſtabliſh herſelf in the North of Ireland.—Throughout the counties of Antrim and Down, the deluded inſurgents, after ſuffering ſeveral defeats, have thrown down their arms, and given up their leaders. Of this returning ſenſe of duty, we truſt, this day's mail will bring us many additional inſtances, and ſtrengthen the hope, which we have for ſome days entertained, of a ſpeedy reſtoration of general tranquillity.

Mr. Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1798. [N° 1900.]

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TO BE LET (together or in Divisions) and Possession given on the first Day of November next,

A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage-Houses and Stables, situate upon Thames street. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

by the Subscriber, cheap for Cash,

A SMALL FARM, lying in South Kingston, in the County of Washington, containing 55 Acres, with a good Dwelling House Barn, Orchard, and many other Conveniences, &c. thereon.

Any Person inclining to purchase and wishing to see the above Premises, may call on STEPHEN WATSON, jun. of North Kingston.

September 1, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and *CHAIR-MAKER*,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

For Norfolk or Charleston,

The Schooner

LAURA,

GILBERT CHACE, Master,

WILL sail in Fifteen Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

ROME, May 16.

OUR public Treasury, which was hitherto, in the hands of the French, has been delivered to our Minister of Finances. The palace & estate of the Maltese order in this capital has been confiscated, and seals have been put on all the effects, by order of the French commander in chief.

The precious printing apparatus, the only one of its kind, of our ci devant *Propaganda*, which is provided with types and every other requisite for printing books in twenty eight different, particularly oriental, languages, will be transported to Paris, and six of the oriental compositors employed in that branch have already set off for Paris. It also contains the letters for printing in the extremely difficult, Sanskrit language, which has sixteen vowels and thirty four consonants, and was formerly either the common tongue among the Hindoos or invented by the Bramas for the purpose of recording therein their philosophical and religious mysteries.

PETERSBURGH, May 15.

Our Court Gazette, of this day, contains an ordinance of his Imperial Majesty, forbidding, under strict penalties, any manufacturer to make tri coloured ribbands, or any dealer to sell them. This ordinance is signed by Prince Alexis Ruraikin.

May 18.

Our Court Gazette, of this day, contains a proclamation to the following purport:

His Imperial Majesty, taking into consideration the corrupt principles that are now propagated in many foreign seminaries, principles which can only tend to pervert and inflame the immature understanding, hereby absolutely forbids the sending of youth to any foreign institutes for education. To prevent, however, any detriment arising from this measure to education in general, especially that of the public youth of Livonia, Estland, and Courland; his Imperial Majesty recommends it to the Nobility of these provinces to found a University, to which he promises every encouragement and support.

HAMBURGH, June 1.

Letters from Holland, arrived to day, contain the most shocking details of new atrocities, committed by the French, in Switzerland; One hundred and thirty three villages, and seventeen towns, have been entirely destroyed and deserted. Sion, the principal town of the Valais, was plundered during twenty-four hours, and afterwards completely burnt.—The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults, thrown over into the flames. Above forty children were stabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is so violent, that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic Republic, is afraid to appear in public; the French have given him a guard for his person, otherwise he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkish troops, in the late battle with Passavan Oglu, are said to have lost 3000 men, with 10 cannons, and two mortars. The Beglerbeg of Natalia had his pipe shot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choicest of the Asiatic troops. The Captain Pacha, however, who, on the 12th ult. arrived at Criskow, has marched against the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate.—The Grand Seignior has set the price of 50 000 piastres, on the head of Passavan Oglu.

ROTTERDAM, May 24.

Our latest letters from London mention, that a bill has passed in the British Parliament, which ordains that a tax of one half per cent. should be laid on all English manufactures exported for the European markets, two per cent. upon those exported to America and the West Indies, and three per cent. upon all goods imported from foreign countries; the ships from Ireland and the East-Indies being excepted.

LONDON, June 13

The Paris papers of the 7th contains the following articles:

A letter respecting the late affair at Ostend, said to have been written by a French officer (Chef de Bataillon) to a representative of the people states, that when the British soldiers were ordered by their commander to ground their arms, they were so unwilling that they could not be compelled to do it, until their officers employed force, by striking them.

The British prisoners have arrived at Lisle, under escort of the 26th demi-brigade. It was not without reason, that they were said to be the flower of the British troops. They are fine men, and generally well looking. More than 50,000 persons assembled to see them as they passed, and received them with the cries of Vive la Republique! They were not dejected, particularly the soldiers; the officers seemed a little melancholy. Their number, according to an exact muster, amounts to 1394, including 67 officers.

It has been observed, that General Kilmaine still assumes the title of Commander in Chief of the army of England, from which some conclude, that Buonaparte will not pass the straits. This is a weak reason, there are others far stronger. It is evident, that he has directed his rout towards Corsica, and the heart of the Mediterranean, to penetrate into the Archipelago.

There are on board the Toulon fleet, three hundred pupils of the Polytechnic school, under the direction of Geographic Engineers.—There is a complete library, a number of maps and charts of Africa, India, &c. several aeronauts, with two balloons thirty feet each in diameter, a great number of mechanical and chemical instruments, and two printing-presses, 20 printers, and near six thousand artificers of every kind.

June 14.

The following battalions are ordered for Ireland.

The first battalion of the second regiment from the Tower; the fifth battalion of the third regiment from Portland Barracks; and the third battalion of the first regiment doing duty at Winchester.

The whole consisting of 24 companies, 80 men in each company, amounting to 1920 rank and file.

Gen. Stanwix has the command of the troops on this expedition.

June 18.

A letter from India states, that it was the general report there, that a rupture between the English and Tippo Saib would very soon take place. Probably many of our readers will be of the same opinion, when they peruse the following Translation of the Proclamation made by the Governor of the Isle of France, for the purpose of inviting Volunteers to enter and serve in Tippo's army:

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The French Republic, One and Indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE JOSEPH HIPOLITE MALLARTIE, *General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of the Reunion, and Commandant General of the French Establishment to the East of the Cape of Good Hope.*

"Knowing for many years your zeal and attachment for the interest and glory of our Republic we are very impatient, and consider it a duty, to make known to you the propositions that we have received from Tippo Sultan, by two Ambassadors which he had sent us. This prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Assembly, and to all the Generals employed in that government: he has likewise addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory. First, he demands to make an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, proposing to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall continue in India, the troops they can send him—Second, he promises to furnish every necessary for that war, except wine and brandy, of which he finds himself absolutely destitute.—Third, that all preparations are made ready to receive the succours which they shall give to him; and on the arrival of the troops, the chiefs and officers shall find every thing necessary to carry on a war that Europeans are little accustomed to.—Fourth, finally, he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his aid, to declare war against the English, ardently wishing to drive them from India.—As it is impossible to reduce the number of 107th and 108th regiments and de la Guarde soldre du port de la Fraternite, on account of the assistance we have sent to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colours of Tippo. This prince desires also to have the citizens of colour freemen; and we invite all those who wish to serve under his banners, to enrol themselves. We can assure all the citizens who wish to enrol themselves, that Tippo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambassadors, who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies, shall not be detained when they wish to return back to their country. Done this 10th Pluvoise, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALLARTIE.

DUBLIN, June 5.

The rebels have burnt the bodies of several protestants in some parts of the country.—After the battle that was fought near Naas, the road was so encumbered with dead bodies for near six miles, as to be scarcely passable.

Mr. Gratton's steward was one of the principal leaders of the rebellion in the county of Wicklow. He is since taken, and has impeached his master. Dr. Edmond, who was stated to be hanged, was reprieved under the gallows, in consequence of making some very important discoveries.

June 4.

This day Thomas Bacon, an eminent tailor and formerly a Major of Brigade in the old Volunteers, was hanged, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, on Carlisle Bridge. From the barracks to the place of execution he was conveyed in a cart to several principal and popular streets, in terror to the multitude, and such a melancholy and ignominious fate, attending a man of his rank in life, would in no other person excite more public interest, or have more effect, as he was very generally known. He is said to have confessed that he had knowledge of the conspiracy existing against the Government; but was uniformly against suffering assassination to form a part of the system. He denied any knowledge of having been elected a Major General in the rebel army; but admitted that the rank had been offered to him, and that he said he had refused it. He has left a wife and several female children behind him, the oldest of whom a very beautiful girl excited much pity and compassion this day in the Castle yard, where she appeared in all the wildness of grief and distraction.

June 7.

Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart. was tried at Carlow yesterday, found guilty, hanged, his head taken off, and put on the top of the jail with a few of his friends.

Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart. was the head of a very ancient family, but of an impaired fortune, and we are informed, enjoyed for a long time past a pension from the crown. He had been called to the Irish bar, at which he practised for a short time, and had distinguished himself by the zeal which he displayed in promoting the formation of the volunteer corps which associated in Ireland before the conclusion of the last war. He was the confidential friend of Hamilton Rowan, Counsellor Tone, and Napper Tandy.

The Derries, the country lodge of Counsellor Johnson, Member of Hillsborough, has been reduced to ashes by the Rebels.

June 14.

Yesterday, James Buchanan, Esq; arrived from Omagh, county of Tyrone, with an address from 6000 Presbyterians, wherein they offer, without expence to Government, to come forward, at this important crisis, to oppose every enemy to our gracious King and Constitution, both external and internal.

An express arrived this day, from Cork, conveying the intelligence, that three regiments of horse and four of infantry, have arrived at Kinsale from England. Some troops are also said to be lying in our bay.

DUBLIN CASTLE, June 16.

This morning advices were received from Major General Nugent. By them it appears, that the Rebels, who had been defeated at Ballynahinch, have petitioned for pardon, and offered to surrender up all their arms and ammunition. The Major General, in reply, promised to accept their submission, on the condition of their giving up their leader, *Munroe*, and the other principal traitors who had instigated them to their late wicked practices.—They were to surrender by 12 o'clock on the 15th. *Munroe* was, however, taken by General Nugent early on that morning.

Major General Nugent, alluding to the affair at Ballynahinch, states the loss of the Rebels to have exceeded five hundred men, and that many have been since made prisoners,—The General particularly states his acknowledgements for the services of Major-General Barber.

GLASGOW, June 19.

From the details which occupy the first columns of this day's Courier, our readers will, with pleasure, perceive, that Order is about to re-establish herself in the North of Ireland.—Throughout the counties of Antrim and Down, the deluded insurgents, after suffering several defeats, have thrown down their arms, and given up their leaders. Of this returning sense of duty, we trust, this day's mail will bring us many additional instances, and strengthen the hope, which we have for some days entertained, of a speedy restoration of general tranquillity.

Freſh Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Fair American, Captain Tredwell arrived at New York from Greenock; and the Ship Sally, Capt. Campbell, arrived at Boſton, from Liverpool:

COPENHAGEN, May 29.

MONS. Grouvelle is gone to Paris, on leave of abſence; but it is not ſuppoſed that he will return any more to this poſt — Monſieur Deſaugier, his nephew, acts as Charge d'Affaires in his room.

The Duc de Liancourt, an agent and particular friend of Monſieur Tallyrand Perrigord, after ſpending ſome weeks here, has alſo quitted Copenhagen within theſe few days paſt; but without ſucceeding in the object of his miſſion, which it is ſuppoſed was to obtain money; but the publication of the negociations of the American Commiſſioners at Paris, will certainly not contribute to the ſucceſs of any future operations of this ſort here, where it has already produced the moſt viſible and beſt effect.

PARIS, 14 Meſſidor, July 2.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta dated on the 22th of June.

"At half paſt ſeven o'clock, I break open my letter, to announce to you a great victory—Malta is ours. This place has this moment ſurrendered. We have not, perhaps, loſt 25 men."

A courier, which arrived at the Directory laſt night, brought the above good news, ſo that it is now official. It will probably be announced to the Legiſlative Body in a meſſage.

There appears reaſon to fear, that a rupture will ſoon take place between the United States of America and the French Republic. Tho' Mr. Gerry has demanded paſſports to leave France, he is ſtill in Paris.

LONDON, June 30.

Thirty two Convents have been ſuppreſſed at Rome.

Gen. Hutry and family have been drowned in the Rhine.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, June 29.

Their Lordſhips met at a very early hour, and proceeded to paſs the few bills which were before them. Between three and four o'clock his Majeſty came into the Houſe in his robes, attended by the principal Officers of State, and having taken his ſeat, the Commons were ſent for, and having attended accordingly,

His Majeſty then delivered the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"BY the meaſures adopted during the preſent ſeſſion, you have amply fulfilled the ſolemn and unanimous aſſurance which I received from you at its commencement.

"The example of your firmneſs and conſtancy has been applauded and followed by my people of every rank and condition in life; a ſpirit of voluntary and ardent exertion diffuſed through every part of the kingdom has ſtrengthened and confirmed our internal ſecurity; the ſame ſentiments have continued to animate my troops of every deſcription, and my fleets have met the menaces of invaſion by blocking up our enemies in all their principal ports.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"The extenſive and equitable ſcheme of contribution, by which ſo large a ſhare of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectations of thoſe who had vainly hoped to exhauſt our means, and deſtroy our public credit. You have been enabled to avail yourſelves of further reſources from a commerce encreaſed in extent and vigour, notwithſtanding the difficulties of war, and have had the ſingular ſatisfaction of deriving, at the ſame moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality and patriotism. The proviſion which has been made for the redemption of the Land Tax has alſo eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem which, in its progreſſive operation, may produce the happieſt conſequences, by the increaſe of our reſources, the extinction of our debt, and the ſupport of public credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The deſigns of the diſaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly purſued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my ſubjects.

"In Ireland, they have broke out into the moſt overt acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed, on my part, to ſubdue this dangerous ſpirit, which is equally hoſtile to the intereſts and ſafety of every part of the Britiſh empire. I cannot too ſtrongly commend the undaunted fidelity and valour of my Regular, Fencible and Militia Troops in Ireland, and that determined ſpirit with which my Yeomanry and Volunteer forces of that Kingdom have ſtood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-ſubjects and in the ſupport of the laws of government.

"The loyal zeal and honourable proof of public ſpirit, which to many of my faithful and gallant ſubjects reſpectively in this kingdom have now called on his occaſion, has already received the cordial approbation of the approaching Parliament. This conduct, perſonally honourable to the individuals, affords the ſtrongeſt pledge both of the military ardour, which conſtitutes the valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the ſafety and happineſs of Ireland which are eſſentially connected with the general intereſts of the Britiſh Empire. With the advantage of this ſupport, and after the diſtinguiſhed and important ſucceſs which has recently attended the operations of my arms againſt the principal force of the Rebels, I truſt the time is faſt approaching, when thoſe now ſeduced from their allegiance will be brought to a juſt ſenſe of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themſelves to forgiveneſs, and to that protection which it is my conſtant wiſh to afford to every claſs and condition of my ſubjects, who manifeſt their deſire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

This temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities muſt be attributed to thoſe pernicious principles which have been induſtriouſly propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the moſt diſaſtrous effects. With ſuch warning before us, ſenſible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the bleſſings we have to preſerve, let us continue firmly united in a determined reſiſtance to the deſigns of our enemies, and in defence of that Conſtitution which has been found by experience to inſure to us, in ſo eminent a degree, public liberty, national ſtrength, and the ſecurity and comfort of all claſſes of the community.

"It is only by perſeverance in this line of conduct that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine Protection, which we have ſo abundantly experienced to conduct this arduous conteſt to a happy iſſue, and to maintain undiminiſhed, the ſecurity, Honour, and laſting Proſperity of the Country.

A letter from Zurich in Switzerland, dated, June 10, gives the following circumſtantial account of the carrying away of the treaſure of that town — "On the 5th of June, the French War Commiſſary, Pommier, gave notice that Citizen Rapinat would come in the evening to inſpect the treaſure, and that therefore the Deputies of the Chamber of Adminiſtration might hold themſelves in readineſs. About ſix o'clock, Rampinat, Ronbiere, and Pommier made their appearance with ſoldiers, and required the Keys of the Treaſury. Theſe were refuſed him, and Secretary Meiss haſtened to fetch the Stadthalter Pfenniger, and the Preſident of the Chamber of Adminiſtraton, Wyſs; both of whom came and proteſted againſt ſuch a proceeding.

"Rapinat then demanded the keys, ſaying, menacingly, "Voila les bayonnettes. You ſee the bayonets," to which the Stadthalter, Pfenniger replied, "Had we as many bayonets as you, we would diſpute with you. I ſhall immediately ſend an account of this proceeding to Auraau." "You will!" ſaid Rapinat, "then do not forget to add, that we ſhall carry it away in four days time." He then broke off the ſeal, and ranſacked the Treaſury, which was yeſterday carried away in waggons by the French."

July 4.

BUONAPARTE.

Various are the opinions, reſpecting Buonaparte's deſtination:

1. He is ſaid to be on his way to India.—For this purpoſe he muſt land at Alexandria, paſs his army over about 100 miles of ſandy deſart, under the burning rays of a tropical ſun, almoſt vertical there at this ſeaſon. Arrived at Suez, he muſt find tranſports ready to convey his army to the coaſt of Malabar, unoppoſed or unvanquiſhed by our fleet in India.—Theſe difficulties to us would ſeem inſurmountable, did we not know the enterprizing ſpirit, and hitherto reſiſtleſs power of the modern Hannibal. Once landed on the coaſt of Malabar, he will be received with open arms by Tippo Saib, who breaths revenge for his late humiliation. We recollect the ſyſtem of colonizing Egypt, which was mentioned in the French Legiſlature. We recollect the proclamation of the Governor of the Mauritius. And we recollect that a French Director declared, that Britain was to be attacked in the moſt vulnerable part. In oppoſition to this, muſt be ſet the improbability that Buonaparte would riſk a diminution of his fame, by ſo hazardous an expedition. Yet we believe this report has occaſioned ſerious diſcuſſions in the cabinet and at the India Houſe.

2. It is ſaid that his object is to take poſſeſſion of ſome of the principal iſlands in the Mediterranean, Candia, Cyprus, Malta—perhaps Sicily. The ſovereigns of theſe iſlands are not, it is true, at war with France; but we remember the fable of the wolf and the lamb; *facile eſt opprimere innocentem.*

3. To effect a revolution, and to reeſtabliſh a republic in Greece, has been mentioned as the deſign of the expedition. To the eye of philoſophy, or of general policy, a change in the Turkiſh government appears deſirable.—And a ſecret correſpondence has taken place, between the French and the Greeks, through the iſland of Corfu, which the former have ſeized. This indeed will not be ſtrictly conſiſtent with the news, which induced the late Empreſs Catharine to call a young Ruſſian, Prince Conſtantine.

4. There are many, who affirm that Buonaparte is to penetrate through the Turkiſh dominions into Poland, in order to reſtore the Poles to their former independence, and to the rank, which they once maintained in the liſt of nations. The French General and his army, that they took no ſhirts, becauſe they would be well mounted, as ſoon as they reached the place of their deſtination. It will naturally be aſked, whether France is willing to attack in Poland the united power of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia? Perhaps ſhe is ſenſible of the inimical ſentiments of theſe powers, and will not wait till they ſtrike the firſt blow.

5. Nor are thoſe wanting, who think it probable, that the French army will invade the Crimea, and the ſouthern parts of Ruſſia, diſpoſſeſs her of Oczakow, and ſtrengthen the Turkiſh frontier againſt that empire.

We have thus ſtated the various opinions that prevail, reſpecting this myſterious armament, and ſhall leave our readers to form their own concluſions.

July 11.

It is certain that very ſerious alarms are at preſent entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall ſtreet, for the ſafety of our Aſiatic poſſeſſions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we underſtand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneaſineſs to Government. Tippo is preparing for hoſtilities, in conſequence of having received aſſurances of aſſiſtance from France. All India apprehend a war more ſerious, it undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any with which that country has ever been viſited. Our hopes more than ever reſt upon Admiral Nelſon. In a few hours he may prevent a war the moſt coſtly and alarming in which this country can be engaged. It appears to be almoſt impoſſible that Buonaparte can convey his army to India, but nothing is now more certain than that he intends to attempt it.

According to advices received by the Heroine frigate from India, it is reported that the ſlaves in the Mauritius had got poſſeſſion of the Iſland, and had ſent to the Engliſh ſquadron cruizing off to come and take the Government for his Britannic Majeſty, which was aſſented to for want of ſufficient force.

After having imitated Cæſar in Europe, it is ſaid that Buonaparte emulates the fame of Alexander in India. Count Vergennes, after the diſaſtrous American war, ſaid: "We have juſt cut off one arm from the Engliſh; we will now cut off the other"—the Eaſt Indies.

The King of Sweden has given orders to augment his marine by the addition of ſeveral ſhips of the line. The Swediſh Government has ordered at the ſame time that the tax on convoys ſhall be raiſed to ten per cent. on exports. On imports the duty is only one per cent. To diminiſh the former, and encreaſe the latter, is ſurely a very ſingular policy.

The King of Spain has acquainted our Government of his intention to ſend a frigate and two other veſſels to Leghorn, for the purpoſe of bringing the Pope and many Tuſcany to Spain; and has requeſted that theſe ſhips might not be moleſted by our cruizers. Our Government has taken the earlieſt opportunity to inform Lord St. Vincent of his compliance with his requeſt, and has ordered the Admiral to render his Holineſs all the honours due to his rank and his misfortunes, which he has borne with the utmoſt fortitude.

The King of Naples has required every convent in his dominions to ſupply the ſtate with a man, to be maintained at the expence of the convent—one man for every five ſouls. The poor ſouls think it very hard that they ſhould be compelled to keep men for the public ſervice.

Yeſterday moſt of the Weſt India fleet belonging to the port of London, came up laſt to their moorings in the river.

Yeſterday morning ſome deſpatches were received at Lord Greenville's Office, in Downing ſtreet, Weſtminſter, from Lord Fitzgerald, his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Denmark, which are ſaid to bring ſome accounts of the Ruſſian auxiliary fleet, now on its way to an harbour of Great Britain.

The town and territory of Lucca are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, in exchange for a part of the Tuſcan dominions, which he is to cede to the Cisalpine Republic; ſo that the little commonwealth of Lucca is to add one more example of ſubverſion to the many which have already diſtinguiſhed this age of revolution and diſmemberment.

A letter from Liſbon, dated May 27, ſays, "yeſterday four ſhips arrived here, under eſcort of a privateer from Baia, in the Brazils. A convoy of 125 ſail from Brazil and Fernambucco, were waiting at the ſame place for 35 ſhips from Rio Janeiro, for the purpoſe of ſailing together to Liſbon. This rich fleet of merchantmen is expected in the beginning of July. There has been ſo rich a harveſt in the Brazils, that there were not a ſufficient number of veſſels to bring away the produce. The above mentioned four ſhips bring intelligence that for want of proviſion, the French fleet of St. Maurice has been compelled to ſurrender to the Engliſh."

It is reported, on the authority of a letter from Malaga, dated the 6th June, that a revolution has broken out at Algiers; that the Dey and all his favourites have been beheaded, and that another Dey has been choſen, who is a ſworn enemy to Spain.

It is now ſaid that Commodore Blanket is to proceed with his ſquadron immediately to the Cape of Good Hope, where he is to be reinforced.

The troops embarked at Toulon were ſaid to amount to 21,000 men. Theſe embarked at Genoa to 8000, and thoſe which ſet ſail from Civita Vecchia, on the 21ſt of May, to 18,000 men, ſo that the whole of Buonaparte's force is about 40,000 men. Of theſe he cannot leave leſs than 5 or 6000 men in garriſon at Malta, which will not be more than ſufficient to defend its extenſive fortifications, and to contain a population of 150,000 inhabitants.

The ſecond fleet, is expeditiouſly fitting out at Toulon, is profeſſedly for the purpoſe of bringing the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean between two fires, or at leaſt to relieve Cadiz. The lady of General Buonaparte it is ſaid will certainly embark on board the ſecond expedition. Four Spaniſh frigates remained at Toulon.

The *Ami des Loix* ſays, "that he can at preſent make no mention to his readers, that a ſmall expedition, had put to ſea with a favorable N. E. wind, under command of a young man never before heard of, but who would ſhortly make himſelf better known. The object, he adds, will be known in a few days; but that in the mean time he muſt keep the ſecret." The mention of the North Eaſt ſufficiently ſhews that this ſmall expedition is intended for Ireland.

Belfaſt, July 3.

On Saturday John Storey, printer, was found guilty of treaſon, and executed at three, afternoon. After hanging the uſual time, his head was ſevered from his body, put on a ſpike and affixed on the market houſe.

Edinburgh July 10.

The Baltic fleet, which ſailed from Leith on Sunday, is juſt returned, in conſequence of the reports of a conſiderable armed naval force being obſerved cruizing off the Northern Coaſts and among the Orkney and Shetland Iſlands.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.

At a full and numerous meeting yeſterday of the ſubſcribers for building and equipping a veſſel of war to be loaned to the United States, it was reſolved to build and equip a veſſel of war of not leſs than 350 tons, to carry 24 guns on the main deck, and of not leſs caliber than 9 pounders—and the following gentlemen were choſen to carry into effect the views of the ſubſcribers, viz. Henry Laurens, Thomas Morris, William Clarke, Nathaniel Ruſſell, and Adam Tunno.

Great numbers of American priſoners are ſaid to be at Martinique from Guadaloupe, and exchanged by the Britiſh for Frenchmen.

Capt. Lockyer arrived here from Madeira, in lat. 29, long. 37, left in with a fleet of 9 ſail of homeward bound Eaſt Indiamen, under convoy of 4 ſail of the line.

A Portugueſe privateer had captured a French priva[illegible] and carried her into Madeira.

GOOD NEWS.

Waſhington, Auguſt 20.

By a gentleman direct from Orleans, we have received the pleaſing information, that the Commiſſioners, appointed for aſcertaining the boundary line, between the United States and the Spaniſh territory, have completed their buſineſs, that the Governor of Orleans had perſonally attended, and expreſſed his entire approbation of their conduct, and hoped that the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two governments would remain uninterrupted. The party had proceeded ſeveral miles, in cutting the line.

The gentleman further informs, that the Indians are remarkably friendly—that he remained two days in one of their towns, owing to the badneſs of the weather, and was treated in the moſt hoſpitable manner.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 23.

It appears by the Alexandria papers, that Gen. WASHINGTON has been extremely ill diſpoſed; we are happy, however, to ſay, on the authority of Dr. Craik, his phyſician, that he is now in a ſtate of convaleſcence. We ſincerely hope he is out of all danger, and that the life and health of this great and good man may be prolonged, for the ſervice of his country and the welfare of mankind.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

On Saturday evening arrived here from Cagliari (Sardinia) the ſhip Cleopatra, Captain Seton, having experienced all the cruelties of which the French are capable, by whom he was taken and kept in poſſeſſion a year, and often threatened with death.

On the 11th of June, two days from Cagliari, Capt. Seton was boarded from his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips Emerald and Alcmene, of 44 guns each, the cruizing ſhips of Jervis's fleet; and Captain Seton is pretty ſure the commander of the Emerald had been in ſight of Buonaparte's fleet, which was then off Sicily. Jervis's ſquadron, 25 ſail, had juſt left a port in Sardinia where they went for ſupplies, and were preſſing all ſail in purſuit of the French ſquadron, which was then about 2 leagues off. Capt. S. was informed that veſſels boarded by the French fleet their deſtination was againſt Sicily. It was not doubted but the Engliſh would fall in, and, at leaſt, fruſtrate the deſign of this Gallic expedition.

Sept. 4.

Our advices from Europe, we find on further examination to be in ſeveral reſpects important. The taking of Malta by Buonaparte; the report of the change in the Engliſh Miniſtry; and the decided victories obtained over the rebels in Ireland are events of moment. With regard to the Iriſh nation, however, we think appearances do not indicate any ſtartling ſymptoms of voluntary ſubmiſſion—and it is probably ſome time will elapſe before perfect order is reſtored. But, that it muſt ultimately yield to the authority of government, little doubt can remain. In addition to the official accounts, many private letters paint the conſequences of the rebellion lively, but to the mind of ſenſibility, in ſhocking colours. And to heighten their calamity, they appear to be on the eve of a famine—this is probably the natural reſult of a ſuſpenſion of induſtry—and the deſtruction

Fresh Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Fair American, Captain Tredwell, arrived at New York from Greenock; and the Ship Sally, Capt. Campbell, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool:

COPENHAGEN, May 29.

MONS. Grouvelle is gone to Paris, on leave of absence; but it is not supposed that he will return any more to this post.—Monsieur Desangter, his nephew, acts as Charge d'Affaires in his room.

The Duc de Liancourt, an agent and particular friend of Monsieur Tallyrand Perrigord, after spending some weeks here, has also quitted Copenhagen within these few days past; but without succeeding in the object of his mission, which it is supposed was to obtain money; but the publication of the negociations of the American Commissioners at Paris, will certainly not contribute to the success of any future operations of this sort here, where it has already produced the most visible and best effect.

PARIS, 14 Messidor, July 2.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of Buonaparte, embarked on board the frigate Juno, before Malta dated on the 22th of June.

"At half past eleven o'clock, I break open my letter, to announce to you a great victory—Malta is ours. This place has this moment surrendered. We have not, perhaps, lost 25 men."

A courier, which arrived at the Directory last night, brought the above good news, so that it is now official. It will probably be announced to the Legislative Body in a message.

There appears reason to fear, that a rupture will soon take place between the United States of America and the French Republic. Tho' Mr. Gerry has demanded passports to leave France, he is still in Paris.

LONDON, June 30.

Thirty two Convents have been suppressed at Rome.

Gen. Hatry and family have been drowned in the Rhine.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, June 29.

Their Lordships met at a very early hour, and proceeded to pass the few bills which were before them. Between three and four o'clock his Majesty came into the House in his robes, attended by the principal Officers of State, and having taken his seat, the Commons were sent for, and having attended accordingly,

His Majesty then delivered the following most gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"BY the measures adopted during the present session, you have amply fulfilled the solemn and unanimous assurance which I received from you at its commencement.

"The example of your firmness and constancy has been applauded and followed by my subjects of every rank and condition in life; a spirit of voluntary and ardent exertion diffused through every part of the kingdom has strengthened and confirmed our internal security; the same sentiments have continued to animate my troops of every description, and my fleets have met the menaces of invasion by blocking up our enemies in all their principal ports.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The extensive and equitable scheme of contribution, by which so large a share of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectations of those who had vainly hoped to exhaust our means, and destroy our public credit. You have been enabled to avail yourselves of further resources from a commerce encreased in extent and vigour, notwithstanding the difficulties of war, and have had the singular satisfaction of deriving, at the same moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality and patriotism. The provision which has been made for the redemption of the Land Tax has also established a system which, in its progressive operation, may produce the happiest consequences, by the increase of our resources, the diminution of our debt, and the support of public credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The designs of the disaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly pursued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my subjects.

"In Ireland, they have broke out into the most criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed, on my part, to subdue this dangerous spirit, which is equally hostile to the interests and safety of every part of the British empire. I cannot too strongly commend the unshaken fidelity and valour of my Regular, Fencible, and Militia Troops in Ireland, and that determined spirit with which my Yeomanry and Volunteer forces of that Kingdom have stood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects and in support of the lawful government.

"The striking and honourable proof of alacrity and public spirit, which so many of my Fencible and Militia regiments in this kingdom have manifested on this occasion, has already received the fullest testimony of the approbation of Parliament. This conduct, personally so honourable to the individuals, affords the strongest pledge both of the military ardour, which constitutes this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the safety and happiness of Ireland which are essentially connected with the general interests of the British Empire. With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished and important success which has recently attended the operations of my arms against the principal force of the Rebels, I trust the time is fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance will be brought to a just sense of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themselves to forgiveness, and to that protection which it is my constant wish to afford to every class and condition of my subjects, who manifest their desire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

This temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities must be attributed to those pernicious principles which have been industriously propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the most disastrous effects. With such warning before us, sensible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the blessings we have to preserve, let us continue firmly united in a determined resistance to the designs of our enemies, and in defence of that Constitution which has been found by experience to insure to us, in so eminent a degree, public liberty, national strength, and the security and comfort of all classes of the community.

"It is only by perseverance in this line of conduct that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine Protection, which we have so abundantly experienced to conduct this arduous contest to a happy issue, and to maintain undiminished, the Security, Honour, and lasting Prosperity of the Country.

A letter from Zurich in Switzerland, dated, June 20, gives the following circumstantial account of the carrying away of the treasure of that town—"On the 5th of June, the French War Commissary, Pommier, gave notice that Citizen Rapinat would come in the evening to inspect the treasure, and that therefore the Deputies of the Chamber of Administration might hold themselves in readiness. About six o'clock, Rampinat, Rondiere, and Pommier made their appearance with soldiers, and required the Keys of the Treasury. These were refused him, and Secretary Metzs hastened to fetch the Statthalter Pfenniger, and the President of the Chamber of Administraton, Wyss; both of whom came and protested against such a proceeding.

"Rapinat then demanded the keys, saying, menacingly, "Voila les bayonnettes. You see the bayonets," to which the Statthalter, Pfenniger replied, "Had we as many bayonets as you, we would dispute with you. I shall immediately send an account of this proceeding to Aurau." "You will?" said Rapinat, "then do not forget to add, that we shall carry it away in four days time." He then broke off the seal, and ransacked the Treasury, which was yesterday carried away in waggons by the French."

July 4.

BUONAPARTE.

Various are the opinions, respecting Buonaparte's destination:

1. He is said to be on his way to India.—For this purpose he must land at Alexandria, pass his army over about 100 miles of sandy desart, under the burning rays of a tropical sun, almost vertical there at this season. Arrived at Suez, he must find transports ready to convey his army to the coast of Malabar, unopposed or unvanquished by our fleet in India.—These difficulties to us would seem insurmountable, did we not know the enterprizing spirit, and hitherto resistless power of the modern Hannibal. Once landed on the coast of Malabar, he will be received with open arms by Tippo Saib, who breaths revenge for his late humiliation. We recollect the system of colonizing Egypt, which was mentioned in the French Legislature. We recollect the proclamation of the Governor of the Mauritius. And we recollect that a French Director declared, that Britain was to be attacked in the most vulnerable part. In opposition to this, must be set the improbability that Buonaparte would risk a diminution of his fame, by so hazardous an expedition. Yet we believe this report has occasioned serious discussions in the cabinet and at the India House.

2. It is said that his object is to take possession of some of the principal islands in the Mediterranean, Candia, Cyprus, Malta—perhaps Sicily. The sovereigns of those islands are not, it is true, at war with France; but we remember the fable of the wolf and the lamb; *facile est opprimere innocentem.*

3. To effect a revolution, and to re-establish a republic in Greece, has been mentioned as the design of the expedition. To the eye of philosophy, or of general policy, a change in the Turkish government appears desirable.—And a close correspondence has taken place, between the French and the Greeks, through the Island of Corfu, which the former have seized. This indeed will not be strictly consistent with the news, which induced the late Empress Catharine to call a young Russian, Prince Constantine.

4. There are many, who affirm that Buonaparte is to penetrate through the Turkish dominions into Poland, in order to restore the Poles to their former independence, and to the rank, which they once obtained in the list of nations. The French General told his army, that they took no horses, because they would be well mounted, as soon as they reached the place of their destination. It will naturally be asked, whether France is willing to attack in Poland the united power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia? Perhaps she is sensible of the inimical sentiments of these powers, and will not wait till they strike the first blow.

5. Nor are those wanting, who think it probable, that the French army will invade the Crimea, and the southern parts of Russia, dispossess her of Ozakow, and strengthen the Turkish frontier against that empire.

We have thus stated the various opinions that prevail, respecting this mysterious armament, and shall leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

July 11.

It is certain that very serious alarms are at present entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall street, for the safety of our Asiatic possessions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we understand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneasiness to Government. Tippo is preparing for hostilities, in consequence of having received assurances of assistance from France. All India apprehend a war more serious, if undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any with which that country has ever been visited. Our hopes more than ever rest upon Admiral Nelson. In a few hours he may prevent a war the most costly and alarming in which this country can be engaged. It appears to be almost impossible that Buonaparte can convey his army to India, but nothing is now more certain than that he intends to attempt it.

According to advices received by the Heroine frigate from India, it is reported that the slaves in the Mauritius had got possession of the Island, and had sent to the English squadron cruizing off to come and take the Government for his Britannic Majesty, which was declined for want of sufficient force.

After having imitated Cæsar in Europe, it is said that Buonaparte emulates the fame of Alexander in India. Count Vergennes, after the disastrous American war, said; "We have just cut off one arm from the English; we will now cut off the other"—the East-Indies.

The King of Sweden has given orders to augment his marine by the addition of several ships of the line. The Swedish Government has ordered at the same time that the tax on convoys shall be raised to ten per cent. on exports. On imports the duty is only one per cent. To diminish the former, and encrease the latter, is surely a very singular policy.

The King of Spain has acquainted our Government of his intention to send a frigate and two other vessels to Leghorn, for the purpose of bringing the Pope from Tuscany to Spain; and has requested that those ships might not be molested by our cruizers. Our Government has taken the earliest opportunity to inform Lord St. Vincent of its compliance with his request, and has ordered the Admiral to render his Holiness all the honours due to his rank and his misfortunes, which he has borne with the utmost fortitude.

The King of Naples has required every convent in his dominions to supply the state with a man, to be maintained at the expence of the convent—one man for every five nuns. The poor nuns think it very hard that they should be compelled to keep men for the public service.

Yesterday most of the West India fleet belonging to the port of London, came up safe to their moorings in the river.

Yesterday morning some despatches were received at Lord Grenville's Office, in Downing street, Westminster, from Lord Fitzgerald, his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Denmark, which are said to bring some accounts of the Russian auxiliary fleet, now on its way to an harbour of Great-Britain.

The town and territory of Lucca are to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in exchange for a part of the Tuscan dominions, which he is to cede to the Cisalpine Republic; so that the little commonwealth of Lucca is to add one more example of subversion to the many which have already distinguished this age of revolution and dismemberment.

A letter from Lisbon, dated May 27, says, "yesterday four ships arrived here, under escort of a privateer from Bata, in the Brazils. A convoy of 125 sail from Brazil and Fernambucco, were waiting at the same place for 35 ships from Rio Janeiro, for the purpose of sailing together to Lisbon. This rich fleet of merchantmen is expected in the beginning of July. There has been so rich a harvest in the Brazils, that there were not a sufficient number of vessels to bring away the product. The above mentioned four ships bring intelligence that for want of provision, the French Island of St. Maurice has been compelled to surrender to the English."

It is reported, on the authority of a letter from Malaga, dated the 6th June, that a revolution has broken out at Algiers; that the Dey and all his favourites have been beheaded, and that another Dey has been chosen, who is a sworn enemy to Spain.

It is now said that Commodore Blanket is to proceed with his squadron immediately to the Cape of Good Hope, where he is to be reinforced.

The troops embarked at Toulon were said to amount to 21,000 men. Those embarked at Genoa to 8000, and those which set sail from Civita Vecchia, on the 21st of May, to 12,000 men, so that the whole of Buonaparte's force is about 40,000 men. Of these he cannot leave less than 5 or 6000 men in garrison at Malta, which will not be more than sufficient to defend such extensive fortifications, and to contain a population of 150,000 inhabitants.

The second fleet, so expeditiously fitting out at Toulon, is professedly for the purpose of bringing the English fleet in the Mediterranean between two fires, or at least to relieve Cadiz. The lady of General Buonaparte it is said will certainly embark on board the second expedition. Four Spanish frigates remained at Toulon.

The *Ami des Loix* says, "that he can at present only intimate to his readers, that a small expedition, had put to sea with a favorable N. E. wind, under command of a young man never before heard of, but who would shortly make himself better known. The object, he adds, will be known in a few days; but that in the mean time he must keep the secret." The mention of the North East sufficiently shews that this small expedition is intended for Ireland.

Belfast, July 5.

On Saturday John Storey, printer, was found guilty of treason, and executed at three, afternoon. After hanging the usual time, his head was severed from his body, put on a spike and affixed on the market house.

Edinburgh, July 10.

The Baltic fleet, which sailed from Leith on Sunday, is just returned, in consequence of the reports of a considerable armed naval force being observed cruizing off the Northern Coasts and among the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.

At an adjourned meeting yesterday of the subscribers for building and equipping a vessel of war to be loaned to the United States, it was resolved to build and equip a vessel of war of not less than 350 tons, to carry 24 guns on the main deck, and of not less caliber than 9 pounders—and the following gentlemen were elected to carry into effect the views of the subscribers, viz. Henry Laurens, Thomas Morris, William Crafts, Nathaniel Russell, and Adam Tunno.

Great numbers of American prisoners are first sent over to Martinique from Guadaloupe, and exchanged by the British for Frenchmen.

Capt. Lockey, arrived here from Madeira, in lat. 29, long. 37, fell in with a fleet of 7 sail of homeward bound East Indiamen, under convoy of 4 sail of the line.

A Portuguese privateer had captured a French privateer, and carried her into Madeira.

GOOD NEWS.

Washington, August 20.

By a gentleman direct from Orleans, we have received the pleasing information, that the Commissioners, appointed for ascertaining the boundary line, between the United States and the Spanish territory, have completed their task, that the Governor of Orleans had personally attended, and expressed his entire approbation of their conduct, and hoped that the friendship which subsists between the two governments would remain uninterrupted. The six men had proceeded several miles, in cutting the line.

The gentleman further informs, that the Indians are remarkably friendly—that he remained two days in one of their towns, owing to the badness of the weather, and was treated in the most hospitable manner.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

It appears by the Alexandria papers, that Gen. WASHINGTON has been extremely indisposed; we are happy, however, to say, on the authority of Dr. Craik, his physician, that he is now in a state of convalescence. We sincerely hope he is out of all danger, and that the life and health of this great and good man may be prolonged, for the service of his country and the welfare of mankind.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

On Saturday evening arrived here from Cagliari (Sardinia) the ship Cleopatra, Captain Seton, having experienced all the cruelties of which the French are capable, by whom he was taken, and kept in possession a year, and often threatened with death.

On the 11th of June, two days from Cagliari, Capt. Seton was boarded from his Britannic Majesty's ships Emerald and Alcmene, of 44 guns each, the cruizing ships of Jervis's fleet; and, Captain Seton is pretty sure the commander of the Emerald had been in sight of Buonaparte's fleet, which was then off Sicily. Jervis's squadron, of 25 sail, had just left a port in Sardinia, where they went for supplies, and were pressing all sail in pursuit of the French squadron, which was then about 20 leagues off. Capt. S. was informed by vessels boarded by the French fleet, their destination was against Sicily. It was not doubted but the English would fall in, and, at least, frustrate the designs of this Gallic expedition.

Sept. 4.

Our advices from Europe, we find on a further examination to be in several respects important. The taking of Malta by Buonaparte; the report of the change in the English Ministry; and the decided victories obtained over the rebels in Ireland are events of moment. With regard to the Irish nation, however, we think appearances do not indicate very flattering symptoms of voluntary submission—and it is probably some time will elapse before perfect order is restored. But, that they must ultimately yield to the authority of government, little doubt can remain. In addition to the official accounts, many private letters paint the consequences of the rebellion in lively, but to the mind of sensibility, in very affecting colours. And to heighten their calamity, they appear to be on the eve of a famine—this is probably the natural result of the dispersion of industry—and the derangement

of buſineſs. They have been led aſtray by deluſive phantoms, and have now to rue their folly.

A convoy is appointed for America, to ſail from Portſmouth the 25th of July, and to call off Cork for ſuch American veſſels as may be there ready to ſail.

IMPORTANT.

The Morning Herald of June 4, ſays, "It was confidently reported yeſterday, that Mr. Pitt was no longer Miniſter. Lord Grenville having actually been appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and the Hon. Dudley Ryder, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tho' we think it not improbable that Mr. Pitt may never ſet his foot again in the Houſe of Commons, we do not believe that his reſignation has yet been accepted.

"The two component intereſts which form the preſent adminiſtration, both ſee the indiſpenſable neceſſity of a change, and are ſedulouſly preparing to profit by this event: the Grenvilles, with the aid of Mr. Dundas, think themſelves ſufficiently powerful to aſſume the lead: the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and the Chancellor, are of a different opinion, and are taking prudential meaſures accordingly."

If private accounts from Ireland ſpeak truth, that country is at this moment on the eve of ſuffering the dreadful ſcourge of famine.—The waſte made by troops living at free quarters, and by hordes of rebels ſecuring the country; the eating and treading down of the green corn by the Cavalry, and the want of hands to harveſt the reſt, would render ſuch a miſchief little ſurpriſing.

The French, as appears from the Paris papers, acknowledge that the following places are ſo completely blockaded by the Britiſh cruizers that not a veſſel dare venture to ſail from them, Bourdeaux, Nantz, Havre, the Texel, &c. &c.

The French frigate La Belle Angelique, fitted out in 1797 for a botanical expedition to the Canaries and the Weſt Indies, has lately returned to Dieppe with a large and curious collection of objects relating to natural hiſtory, after undergoing great hardſhips, and having been expoſed to conſiderable dangers in her voyage. Sir Richard Strachan's ſquadron fell in with the above frigate and allowed her to paſs, as he could not conſider her a lawful prize.—He would not however permit her to enter Havre, but ordered her for Dieppe.

Samuel Williams, Eſq; is a candidate for a ſeat in Congreſs for the diſtrict of Vermont, now repreſented by Matthew Lyon.

NEW LONDON, September 3.

At length our city for ſo many years remarkable for ſalubrity of air and the healthineſs of its inhabitants, is dreſt in ſhrouds and ſackcloth. A deleterious fever has prevailed here for about ten days; the firſt victim to it was Capt. Elijah Bingham, whoſe death we mentioned in our laſt, together with three children. Since which, there have died twenty-one; ſixteen of whom died by the fever. The contagion, if there be any, appears confined to Bank ſtreet, from the market, to Golden-hill ſtreet; thoſe who have died, either lived in, kept ſtore, or were particularly connected in that ſtreet.

Pichegru, and two of his fellow ſufferers, are gone to England in the Amiable frigate.—Pichegru has ſaid, that he will make diſcoveries, on his arrival in England, of ſuch treaſonable proceedings againſt the Britiſh government, by ſome leading characters in that kingdom, as will aſtoniſh the world.

WISCASSET, (*Maſſ*) Auguſt 17.

On Tueſday evening laſt Meſſrs. Henry Hopkins and John W. Scott, Editors and Printers of the Wiſcaſſet Telegraph, were arreſted by Mr. Tuno by Parſons, for Printing and Publiſhing, on the 25th day of May laſt, a piece on *Miſcellany* under the ſignature of "PHILO JACOBIN."

SALEM, Sept. 7.

By an article in a French paper, it appears that the French Directory have eſtabliſhed a viceroy in Switzerland, inveſted "with all the civil, political and financial powers, to ſuch compaſs and extent as may agree with the intereſts of the French Republic. The general in chief, and all military and civil officers, are directed to regulate themſelves by his orders, and cauſe them to be executed with preciſion." Such is the *liberty* which the French have beſtowed on the Swiſs.

BOSTON, Sept. 8

Since our laſt an arrival from Liverpool has furniſhed us with London papers to July 15; Liverpool, to July 17, and Dublin, to July 20th. The firſt object of attention is unhappy Ireland. The inſurrection in that iſland, though not ſuſpended, has been checked. In a paper of July 9th we ſee, that two regiments of militia, which were embarked for Ireland, had received counter orders, and had diſembarked, in conſequence of the proſpect of a ſpeedy reſtoration of order. The accounts of the innumerable actions which are daily fought are crimſoned with blood;—but in nine inſtances of ten, the loyal Iriſh are victorious. Every day more or leſs of the infatuated take advantage of the amnеſty propoſed them, and ſubſcribe to the oaths of allegiance. In one day, 4000 of them came in, from the vicinity of Arklow. The Dublin papers are filled with addreſſes to the Lord Lieutenant, breathing the moſt unadulterated loyalty.

BUONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION,

Next compels attention. He has, aſſuredly, aſſaulted and captured Malta; where he has raiſed contributions. Concurrent accounts agree, that Admiral Nelſon was in the wake of the gallic hero; and that he had captured ſeveral ſhips of the line.—We have the account from England, France, Spain, and Portugal.—It would be ſtrange if ſo much ſmoke ſhould not iſſue from ſome fire. What Buonaparte's *great* object is, tortures conjecture, and makes half the world gueſſers. We ſtill think he is ſpoiling tube to the Britiſh Leviathan, and that if Nelſon does not cripple him, he will make his appearance in the Atlantic.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Still continues capturing numerous French armed veſſels.—The Royal Standard floats on all the coaſt of France, and the tri colour cannot ſtand fly in competition with it.

FROM LIVERPOOL JULY 6.

"Mr. Gerry yet remains at Paris, and many people here entertain a hope, that he will ſettle all differences, which will be a moſt happy thing."

July 12.

"The chief news here relates to Ireland.—By every account there is dreadful work. The rebels are in great force; but in every engagement with the King's troops, they have been defeated. In one engagement they had 1700 of the rebels killed.

"We have reports, that Admiral Nelſon had fallen in with the French fleet, convoying Buonaparte, and his army, after a very ſevere engagement he had taken ſix line of battle Ships, one of which, had on board, the French Gen.—The news is not altogether credited."

Capt. Plummer from Cadiz July 20, has a copy of a letter which was written by a reſpectable merchant at Carthagena, to his correſpondent at the former place, and received July 28, it ſtates:—"I hear the General of Marine had received diſpatches from the Capt. General of Valencia, announcing that a veſſel had arrived there with news that the Engliſh fleet has overtaken the French Armada, a ſhort diſtance from Malta, and that when this veſſel parted an engagement had juſt commenced." It was underſtood at Cadiz, that the proceedings at Raſtadt were not conciliatory: The Pruſſian Envoy is much diſguſted with French manners, and he has indicated the approach of conſequences not peaceful. The Imperial Ambaſſador holds the ſame opinion.

After Capt. Plummer came out of Cadiz he went on board Lord St. Vincent's ſhip; was well treated, and informed that the Admiral had received advices from Don. Maſſeredo, that Admiral Nelſon, had defeated the Toulon fleet, and taken nine ſail of the line; that the frigate captured by the Sea Horſe had on board the plunder of Malta (ſhe then lay in ſight—and that 30 Frenchmen were deſtroyed, in boarding the Sea Horſe.

The whole number now ſick 27 of whom are on the recovery, 12. Since the laſt return on the 5th inſtant, have died NONE.

By Order of the Seleſtmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.

The Herald Sloop of War, of 20 Guns, commanded by Capt. Seaver, and the armed Brig Pickering, of 14 Guns, Capt. Chapman, arrived here laſt Friday Evening, from a ſhort Cruiſe.—They both ſailed in Company on Sunday Morning.

The Subſcriptions for building a Ship of War in Charleſton, amounted on the 12th of Auguſt to upwards of One Hundred and Fourteen Thouſand Dollars, excluſive of the different Pariſhes in the Country, Returns of which had not then been received.

Since our laſt, Eight Veſſels have arrived here from Havanna.—They ſailed from thence in a Convoy of Sixty American Veſſels; the Commanders of which, at their joint Expence, armed and equipped Two Veſſels, for their Protection from the French piratical Cruiſers.—The ſmall Expence attending this Armament, and their ſafe Arrival at their reſpective Ports, clearly demonſtrate the Importance of Convoys to the American Commerce, and the great Utility of our growing Naval Force.—Several Veſſels in the above Fleet, under Daniſh Colours, were captured by a Britiſh Frigate.

WILLIAM BARRY GROVE, Eſq; is re-elected Repreſentative in Congreſs for Fayetteville Diviſion, North-Carolina.

WILLIAM H. HILL Eſq; is elected Repreſentative for Wilmington Diviſion.

Judge STONE is elected for the Diſtrict of Edenton.

WILLIS ALSTON, Eſq; is elected for the Diſtrict of Halifax and Northampton, repreſented at preſent by Thomas Blount, Eſq.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, Eſq; is re-elected for Newbern Diviſion. All the above Gentlemen are decided Federaliſts.

A Charleſton Paper of Auguſt 2, ſays that ROBERT G. HARPER, Eſq; is appointed Commiſſary General of the United States.

TOBIAS LEAR, Eſq; is appointed Secretary to Gen. WASHINGTON, with the Rank of Colonel.

A New York Paper of the 5th inſtant, ſays, "Died, in the 24 Hours preceding Yeſterday Noon, 17 Adults and 2 Children—14 of which of the prevailing Fever."

YELLOW FEVER.

At a TOWN-COUNCIL, *ſpecially convened this 7th Day of September, 1798, at 3 o'Clock, P. M.*

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport, are exceedingly happy to inform the Town and the Public in general, that there are but THREE Perſons now ſick with that Diſorder in this Town, and they are entirely out of Danger, and getting well faſt: And that there have been but EIGHT Perſons who have had the Diſorder in this Town, all of whom took it at New-York, and FIVE of whom are ſince dead, viz.

Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE,
Capt. JASON ADAMS,
Capt. THOMAS W. BLISS,
Mr. JAMES EATON, of Boſton,
Mr. C. BAGENS, a Native of Holland;

And further, That no Perſon has taken the Diſorder from any of thoſe who are ſick, or have died in the Town:—And that there is no other Perſon or Perſons ſick with the Diſorder in the Town or Hoſpital, or on board of any Veſſel in the Harbour of Newport.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the Town Council of Newport aforeſaid
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Talleyrand's vindication of himſelf from the charge brought againſt him in the diſpatches of our Envoys, is marked by a peculiar departure from the common modes of diſcuſſion uſed by the French Jacobins—"The ferocious inſolence, and the inſulted boaſting," of the Jacobin character, ſeldom appeared in their official productions, if in this performance left in the tone of complaint and alarm.—"The trepidation of fear and wickedneſs" prevails throughout.—He ſometimes attempts to aſſume the *Bully*, but immediately degenerates into the *Coward*.—He complains of the *violence* of the American Government, and the *venom* of Gen. Pinckney, cenſures the demand of tribute, acknowledges his mind bewildered, and *refutes* NOTHING.—Thoſe topics of crimination, developed by the diſpatches, which preſs themſelves moſt forcibly on the mind, he leaves untouched, and the facts which ſupport them undenied.—He muſt have gone wholly on the ſuppoſition, that the reader never *has read*, and never *will read*, thoſe TERRIBLE DESPATCHES! Let every one who has not done it, read the vindication of Talleyrand, and they will there behold, in undiſguiſed and native deformity, the imbecility and baſeneſs, the deplorable and abject ſtate, of a *convicted Jacobin*.

The Citizens of Newport have learnt, with a Degree of Aſtoniſhment little ſhort of Indignation, that Reports are in Circulation, aſſerting the Exiſtence of a contagious Diſorder in this Town.—The Proſperity of the Town depends ſo eſſentially on its Reputation for Health, that we cannot help aſcribing an uncommon Share of Malignity to the Propagators of thoſe abſurd Reports; for thoſe from whom they *originate, muſt know* that they are giving Currency to the moſt infamous Falſhood.

The Inhabitants of Newport are fully ſenſible, that they are not exempt from the Diſpenſations of Providence, and are therefore more peculiarly grateful for the uncommon State of Health which they now enjoy.—While Peſtilence and Deſtruction are ſtalking abroad through the Cities of America, the Ravages of Death are unperceived among us, and our highly-favoured Iſland is the Abode of Health and the Refuge of Calamity.

APPOINTMENTS—*By the Preſident.*

SAMUEL HOPKINS, of Pennſylvania, Commiſſioner under the ſixth Article of the Britiſh Treaty—vice JAMES INNES, Eſq; deceaſed.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS BUTLER, commanding the Troops of the United States in the State of Tenneſſee, Commiſſioner for treating with the Cherokee Nation of Indians—vice JOHN STEEL Eſq; reſigned.

The Liſts of Deaths publiſhed in the Philadelphia Papers, from time to time, give the following Reſult, from the 1st of Auguſt to the 31 of September, inclusive.

Adults, 589—Children, 135.

DIED,]—Yeſterday Morning, Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH in the 80th Year of his Age—much regretted by his Family, who were never diſappointed in their Expectation from his paternal Affection, and who derived daily Inſtructions in Meekneſs and Benevolence from his Example—and by the Community as an induſtrious, humane, peaceful Citizen.—There are, indeed, few Examples in imitating which Perſons will eſcape more Sins, or practice more Virtues. He believed in Immortality, as brought to Light in the Goſpel, and from the Correſpondence of his Conduct to the Dictates of the Goſpel, and his Reverence for the Inſtitutions of Chriſtianity, we truſt his "Record was on High," and though his Head is laid in Duſt, that his Soul is crowned with Glory.

His Funeral will be this Afternoon, at 4 o'Clock, to proceed from his Houſe in Broad-ſtreet. His Friends and Acquaintance are requeſted to attend without a more particular Invitation.

—At Middletown (in this Iſland) OLIVER LURTEE, Eſq; Second Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Newport.

—At New London, the Hon. JOSHUA COIT, one of the Members of Congreſs for the State of Connecticut, aged 42.

—At New York, the 30th ult. of the Yellow Fever, Mr. MOSES ISAACKS, formerly of this Town, in the 63d Year of his Age.—He has left a Widow, and Nine Children, with an extenſive Acquaintance and Friends, to lament the Loſs of a kind Huſband, a tender Parent, and a moſt worthy Citizen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Sept 10

ENTERED.	*From*
Ship Waſhington, Allen,	Havanna
Brig Little Sally, Perry,	Ditto
—— Jane & Betſey, Newton,	Ditto
—— Sally, Skeggs,	Ditto
—— Greenwich, Sanders,	Ditto
—— Sophia, Dunbar,	Ditto
Snow Love, Mayo,	Ditto
—— Mary, Tyler,	Ditto
Sloop Romeo, Wallin,	Providence
Cleared,	For
Sloop George, Brown,	Saga-Harbour
—— Betſey, Carter,	Alexandria

To be ſold, by
JAMES PERRY,
For Caſh or ſhort Credit,
BROWN Sugar of an excellent Quality, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Havana White Ditto, of the firſt Quality,
Good retailing Muſcovado, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
And Honey, by the Barrel or Gallon.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1798.

FOR SALE,
A BRIGHT boy GELDING, 4 or 5 Years old, gentle and free from Tricks, ſpirited to ride, goes well in a Chaiſe, and would alſo ſuit a Lady,—to be ſold on reaſonable Terms—Apply at Mr. HORSEFIELD'S, Tinman, in Thames-ſtreet.
10th September.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the firſt Day of September inſt. a Negro Man named CUDGO, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a black, ſtout, well made, ſmart, active Fellow, about 20 Years old; carried away with him, a mixed light colour'd Broadcloth Coat, a red ſpeckled Jacket, a Striped Flannel Jacket, a Pair of Trowſers, a Pair of Shoes, a round Hat almoſt new, and ſundry other Articles, which he ſtole and carried off. All Perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Runaway; and all Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying him off on Penalty of the Law.
ROWLAND BROWN.
South Kingſton, Sept. 3, 1798.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE CIBBS'S a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Prunes; Cambrics and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Taffaties, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeomans and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto with a Variety of other Articles.

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Alſo, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the ſame.
JOSEPH ALLEN.
Newport, Auguſt 20, 1798.

To be Sold by
PATIENCE VILETT,
At her Houſe near the Synagogue,

SOME genteel new Faſhion Mahogany FURNITURE, viz.—A Bureau, Pembroke Table, Chairs, &c.—a Birch Pembroke Table—a Pair of large genteel Looking Glaſſes, and ſmaller Ditto; a Bed; Bedſteads; Windſor Chairs; and ſundry other Things.
Newport, Auguſt 20, 1798.

of buſineſs. They have been led aſtray by deluſive phantoms, and have now to rue their folly.

A convoy is appointed for America, to ſail from Portſmouth the 25th of July, and to call off Cork for ſuch American veſſels as may be there ready to ſail.

IMPORTANT.

The Morning Herald of June 4, ſays, "It was confidently reported yeſterday, that Mr. Pitt was no longer Miniſter. Lord Grenville having actually been appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and the Hon. Dudley Ryder, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tho' we think it not improbable that Mr. Pitt may never ſet his foot again in the Houſe of Commons, we do not believe that his reſignation has yet been accepted.

"The two component intereſts which form the preſent adminiſtration, both ſee the indiſpenſable neceſſity of a change, and are ſeduloufly preparing to profit by this event; the Grenvilles, with the aid of Mr. Dundas, think themſelves ſufficiently powerful to aſſume the lead; the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and the Chancellor, are of a different opinion, and are taking prudential meaſures accordingly."

If private accounts from Ireland ſpeak truth, that country is at this moment on the eve of ſuffering the dreadful ſcourge of famine.—The waſte made by troops living at free quarters, and by hordes of rebels ſcouring the country; the eating and treading down of the green corn by the Cavalry, and the want of hands to harveſt the reſt, would render ſuch a miſchief little ſurpriſing.

The French, as appears from the Paris papers, acknowledge that the following places are ſo completely blockaded by the Britiſh cruizers that not a veſſel dare venture to ſail from them, Bourdeaux, Nants, Havre, the Texel, &c. &c.

The French frigate La Belle Angelique, fitted out in 1797 for a botanical expedition to the Canaries and the Weſt Indies, has lately returned to Dieppe with a large and curious collection of objects relating to natural hiſtory, after undergoing great hardſhips, and having been expoſed to conſiderable dangers in her voyage. Sir Richard Strachan's ſquadron fell in with the above frigate and allowed her to paſs, as he could not conſider her a lawful prize.—He would not however permit her to enter Havre, but ordered her for Dieppe.

Samuel Williams, Eſq; is a candidate for a ſeat in Congreſs for the diſtrict of Vermont, now repreſented by Matthew Lyon.

NEW LONDON, September 5.

At length our city for ſo many years remarkable for ſalubrity of air and the healthineſs of its inhabitants, is dreſt in ſhrouds and ſackcloth. A deleterious fever has prevailed here for about ten days; the firſt victim to it was Capt. Elijah Bingham, whoſe death we mentioned in our laſt, together with three children. Since which, there have died twenty-one; ſixteen of whom died by the fever. The contagion, if there be any, appears confined to Bank ſtreet, from the market, to Golden-hill ſtreet; thoſe who have died, either lived in, kept ſtore, or were particularly connected in that ſtreet.

Pichegru, and two of his fellow ſufferers, are gone to England in the Amiable frigate.—Pichegru has ſaid, that he will make diſcoveries, on his arrival in England, of ſuch treaſonable proceedings againſt the Britiſh government, by ſome leading characters in that kingdom, as will aſtoniſh the world.

WISCASSET, (*Maſſ*) Auguſt 17.

On Tueſday evening laſt Meſſrs. Henry Hopkins and John W. Scott, Editors and Printers of the Wiſcaſſet Telegraph, were arreſted by Mr. Timothy Parſons, for Printing and Publiſhing, on the 25th day of May laſt, a piece of *Miſcellany* under the ſignature of "PHILO JACOBIN"

SALEM, Sept. 7.

By an article in a French paper, it appears that the French Directory have eſtabliſhed a viceroy in Switzerland, inveſted "with all the civil, political and financial powers, to ſuch compaſſence and extent as may agree with the intereſts of the French Republic. The general in chief, and all military and civil officers, are directed to regulate themſelves by his orders, and cauſe them to be executed with preciſion." Such is the *liberty* which the French have beſtowed on the Swiſs.

BOSTON, Sept. 8

Since our laſt an arrival from Liverpool has furniſhed us with London papers to July 15; Liverpool, to July 17, and Dublin, to July 12th. The firſt object of attention is unhappy Ireland. The inſurrection in that iſland, though not ſuſpended, has been checked. In a paper of July 9th we ſee, that two regiments of militia, which were embarked for Ireland, had received counter orders, and had diſembarked, in conſequence of the proſpect of a ſpeedy reſtoration of order. The accounts of the innumerable actions which are daily fought are crimſoned with blood;—but in nine inſtances of ten, the loyal Iriſh are victorious. Every day more or leſs of the infatuated take advantage of the amneſty propoſed them, and ſubſcribe to the oaths of allegiance. In one day, 4000 of them came in, from the vicinity of Arklow. The Dublin papers are filled with addreſſes to the Lord Lieutenant, breathing the moſt unadulterated loyalty.

BUONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION.

Next compels attention. He has, aſſuredly, aſſaulted and captured Malta; where he has raiſed contributions. Concurrent accounts agree, that Admiral Nelſon was in the wake of the gallic hero; and that he had captured ſeveral ſhips of the line.—We have the account from England, France, Spain, and Portugal.—It would be ſtrange if ſo much ſmoke ſhould not iſſue from ſome fire. What Buonaparte's *great* object is, tortures conjecture, and makes half the world gueſſers. We ſtill think he is ſporting tuba to the Britiſh Leviathan, and that if Nelſon does not cripple him, he will make his appearance in the Atlantic.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Still continues capturing numerous French armed veſſels.—The Royal Standard floats on all the coaſt of France, and the tri colour cannot ſtand fly in competition with it.

FROM LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.

"Mr. Gerry yet remains at Paris, and many people here entertain a hope, that he will ſettle all differences, which will be a moſt happy thing."

July 12.

"The chief news here relates to Ireland—By every account there is dreadful work. The rebels are in great force; but in every engagement with the King's troops, they have been defeated. In one engagement they had 1700 of the rebels killed.

"We have reports, that Admiral Nelſon had fallen in with the French fleet, convoying Buonaparte, and his army, after a very ſevere engagement he had taken ſix line of battle Ships, one of which, had on board, the French Gen.—The news is not altogether credited."

Capt. Plummer from Cadiz, July 20, has a copy of a letter which was written by a reſpectable merchant at Carthagena, to his correſpondent at the former place, and received July 18, it ſtates;—"I hear the General of Marine had received deſpatches from the Capt. General of Valencia, announcing that a veſſel had arrived there with news that the Engliſh fleet has overtaken the French Armada, a ſhort diſtance from Malta, and that when this veſſel parted an engagement had juſt commenced." It was underſtood at Cadiz, that the proceedings at Raſtadt were not conciliatory: The Pruſſian Envoy is much diſguſted with French manners, and he has indicated the approach of conſequences not peaceful. The Imperial Ambaſſador holds the ſame opinion.

After Capt. Plummer came out of Cadiz he went on board Lord St. Vincent's ſhip; was well treated, and informed that the Admiral had received advices from Don. Maſſerado, that Admiral Nelſon, had defeated the Toulon fleet, and taken nine ſail of the line; that the frigate captured by the Sea Horſe had on board the plunder of Malta (ſhe then lay in ſight—and that 30 Frenchmen were diſtroyed, in boarding the Sea Horſe.

The whole number now ſick 27, of whom are on the recovery, 12. Since the laſt return on the 5th inſtant, have died NONE.

By Order of the Seleſtmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.

The Herald Sloop of War, of 20 Guns, commanded by Capt. Seaver, and the armed Brig Pickering, of 14 Guns, Capt. Chapman, arrived here laſt Friday Evening, from a ſhort Cruiſe.—They both ſailed in Company on Sunday Morning.

The Subſcriptions for building a Ship of War in Charleſton, amounted on the 12th of Auguſt to upwards of One Hundred and Fourteen Thouſand Dollars, excluſive of the different Pariſhes in the Country, Returns of which had not then been received.

Since our laſt, Eight Veſſels have arrived here from Havanna.—They ſailed from thence in a Convoy of Sixty American Veſſels; the Commanders of which, at their joint Expence, armed and equipped Two Veſſels, for their Protection from the French piratical Cruiſers.—The ſmall Expence attending this Armament, and their ſafe Arrival at their reſpective Ports, clearly demonſtrate the Importance of Convoys to the American Commerce, and the great Utility of our growing Naval Force.—Several Veſſels in the above Fleet, under Daniſh Colours, were captured by a Britiſh Frigate.

WILLIAM BARRY GROVE, Eſq; is re-elected Repreſentative in Congreſs for Fayetteville Diviſion, North-Carolina.

WILLIAM H. HILL, Eſq; is elected Repreſentative for Wilmington Diviſion.

Judge STONE is elected for the Diſtrict of Edenton.

WILLIS ALSTON, Eſq; is elected for the Diſtrict of Halifax and Northampton, repreſented at preſent by Thomas Blount, Eſq.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, Eſq; is re-elected for Newbern Diviſion. All the above Gentlemen are decided Federaliſts.

A Charleſton Paper of Auguſt 1, ſays that ROBERT G HARPER, Eſq; is appointed Commiſſary General of the United States.

TOBIAS LEAR, Eſq; is appointed Secretary to Gen. WASHINGTON, with the Rank of Colonel.

A New York Paper of the 5th Inſtant, ſays, "Died, in the 24 Hours preceding Yeſterday Noon, 17 Adults and a Children—14 of which of the prevailing Fever."

YELLOW FEVER.

At a TOWN-COUNCIL, *ſpecially convened this 7th Day of September, 1798, at 3 o'Clock, P. M.*

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport, are exceedingly happy to inform the Town and the Public in general, that there are but THREE Perſons now ſick with that Diſorder in this Town, and they are entirely out of Danger, and getting well faſt: And that there have been but EIGHT Perſons who have had the Diſorder in this Town, all of whom took it at New-York, and FIVE of whom are ſince dead, viz.

Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE,
Capt. JACOB ADAMS,
Capt. THOMAS W. BLISS,
Mr. JAMES EATON, of Boſton,
Mr. C. BAGENS, a Native of Holland;

And further, That no Perſon has taken the Diſorder from any of thoſe who are ſick, or have died in the Town;—And that there is no other Perſon or Perſons ſick with the Diſorder in the Town or Hoſpital, or on board of any Veſſel in the Harbour of Newport.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the Town Council of Newport aforeſaid
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Talleyrand's vindication of himſelf from the charge brought againſt him in the deſpatches of our Envoys, is marked by a peculiar departure from the common modes of diſcuſſion uſed by the French Jacobins—"The ferocious inſolence, and the rugged brutality," of the Jacobin character, ſo often diſplayed in their official productions, is in this performance loſt in the tone of complaint and alarm.—"The trepidation of fear and wickedneſs" prevails throughout.—He ſometimes attempts to aſſume the *Bully*, but immediately degenerates into the *Coward*.—He complains of the *violence* of the American Government, and the *venom* of Gen. Pinckney, confeſſes the demand of tribute, acknowledges his mind bewildered, and *refutes* NOTHING.—Thoſe topics of crimination, developed by the deſpatches, which preſs themſelves moſt forcibly on the mind, he leaves untouched, and the facts which ſupport them undenied.—He muſt have gone wholly on the ſuppoſition, that his reader never *has read*, and never *will read*, thoſe TERRIBLE DESPATCHES! Let every one who has not done it, read the vindication of Talleyrand, and they will there behold, in undiſguiſed and native deformity, the imbecility and baſeneſs, the deplorable and abject ſtate, of a *convicted Jacobin*.

The Citizens of Newport have learnt, with a Degree of Aſtoniſhment little ſhort of Indignation, that Reports are in Circulation, aſſerting the Exiſtence of a contagious Diſorder in this Town.—The Proſperity of the Town depends ſo eſſentially on its Reputation for Health, that we cannot help aſcribing an uncommon Share of Malignity to the Propagators of thoſe abſurd Reports; for thoſe from whom they *originate, muſt know* that they are giving Currency to the moſt infamous Falſhood.

The Inhabitants of Newport are fully ſenſible, that they are not exempt from the Diſpenſations of Providence, and are therefore more peculiarly grateful for the uncommon State of Health which they now enjoy.—While Peſtilence and Deſtruction are ſtalking abroad through the Cities of America, the Ravages of Death are unperceived among us, and our highly-favoured Iſland is the Abode of Health and the Refuge of Calamity.

APPOINTMENTS—*By the Preſident.*

SAMUEL SITGREAVES, of Pennſylvania, Commiſſioner under the ſixth Article of the Britiſh Treaty—vice JAMES INNES, Eſq; deceaſed.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS BUTLER, commanding the Troops of the United States in the State of Tenneſſee, Commiſſioner for treating with the Cherokee Nation of Indians—vice JOHN STEEL Eſq; reſigned.

The Liſts of Deaths publiſhed in the Philadelphia Papers, from Time to Time, give the following Reſult, from the 1ſt of Auguſt to the 21 of September, inclusive.

Adults, 589—Children, 135.

DIED.]—Yeſterday Morning, Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH, in the 50th Year of his Age—much regretted by his Family, who were never diſappointed in their Expectation from his paternal Affection, and who derived daily Inſtructions in Meekneſs and Benevolence from his Example—and by the Community as an induſtrious, humane, peaceful Citizen.—There are, indeed, few Examples in imitating which Perſons will eſcape more Sins, or practice more Virtues. He believed in Immortality, as brought to Light in the Goſpel, and from the Correſpondence of his Conduct to the Dictates of the Goſpel, and his Reverence for the Inſtitutions of Chriſtianity, we truſt his "Record was on High," and though his Head is laid in Duſt, that his Soul is crowned with Glory.

His Funeral will be this Afternoon, at 4 o'Clock, to proceed from his Houſe in Broad-ſtreet. His Friends and Acquaintance are requeſted to attend without a more particular Invitation.

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—— Jane & Eliza, Newton,	Ditto
—— Sally, Strange,	Ditto
—— Greenwich, Landers,	Ditto
—— Sophia, Putman,	Ditto
Snow Dove, Munro,	Ditto
—— Mary, Tayer,	Ditto
Sloop Romeo, Waldin,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
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Newport, Auguſt 20, 1798.

LONDON, June 4.

ODE

For his Majesty's Birth Day. 1798.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

Set to Music by Sir William Parsons.

I.

WHILE loud and near, round BRITAIN's coasts,
The lowring storm of battle roars;
In proud array, while numerous hosts,
Insulting, threat her happy shores,
Ne, Erains, with peaceful descant blows,
Now first around BRITANNIA's throne—
The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
The fires that beam from Glory's eyes;
The sword that manly Freedom draws,
In Freedom's Patriot Monarch's cause,
Shall with an Angel's voice display
How dear to Britain's Sons, their GEORGE's natal day.

II.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign
While BRITAIN's Navies boldly sweep,
With victor prow the stormy deep,
Will GALLIA's vanquished squadrons dare
Again to try the warlike war,
Again her floating castles brave,
Terrific on the howling wave,
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her rocky shore?

III.

Or should the Wind's uncertain gale
Propitious swell the hostile sail;
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid,
Shall BRITAIN, on her native strand,
Shrink from a foe's inferior band?
She vows by GALLIA, taught to yield
On CRECI's and on POITIER's field,
By AGINCOURT's high trophied plain,
Fill'd with illustrious nobles slain,
By wond'ring DANUBE's distant flood,
And BLENHEIM's conquering red with blood,
By Chiefs on MINDEN's heaths who shone
By recent fame at LINCELLES won,
Her laurel'd brow she ne'er will veil,
Or shun the shock of fight, tho' numerous hosts assail.

IV.

The electric flame of Glory runs
Impetuous through her hardy sons.
See, rushing from the farm and fold,
Her swains in Glory's lists enroll'd,
Tho' o'er the Nations far and wide,
GALLIA may pour oppression's tide.
And, like ROME's tyrant race of yore,
O'er run each tributary shore;
Yet, like the Julian Chief, their hosts shall meet,
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
Shall, like Rome's ravening eagle, baffled fly
From BRITAIN's fatal cliffs, the abode of LIBERTY.

V.

Behold on WINDSOR's oak-fring'd plain,
The pride of Albion's Sylvan reign,
Where oft the cheering hound and horn
Have pierc'd the list'ning ear of Morn,
Rous'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
The heroes tread the tainted ground.
Where Chiefs as brave as those of yore,
Who chivalry's first honors wore,
What time, fair knighthood's knee around
Th' embroider'd zone, victorious EDWARD bound,
Shall by their Monarch's throne a bulwark stand,
And guard, in George's Crown, the welfare of the Land.

LANSINGBURGH, August 21.

In the town of Rainham, at the Meeting-House of the Rev. Peter Fobes, L. L. D. on on the 5th inst. the church and congregation reformed for public worship; after a sermon was elegantly delivered on fraternal love, and one admitted into the church, all partook of the Lord's Supper unanimously, without any disputation on Politics.—The intermission was spent civilly, without any hard words on either side. According to order, the afternoon solemnities commenced with much affability—but to the surprise of the beholders, a long Antifederalist, or rather a nothingarian, appeared sneakingly with a French Cockade, and placed himself in the front seat of the gallaries—at the sight of which the Federalists inflamed with patriotic zeal, discovered resentment at such a nuisance, and impatiently continued on their seats, until the conclusion of worship, when, to the consternation of the Pastor before he was able to leave his pulpit, the hat falling from the gallery, the Federalists, over benches, pews, &c. ran and caught it, from which they dismounted the ade, this was followed by clinching, swearing, and even blows, the screeching of old women heightened the scene, here were in view, justices, lawyers, and even grand jurors, all clinched by collars, hair and cheeks, until at length the Jacobins were thrust out of the house, some with no hats, others with bloody cheeks, and nearly all with dishevered poles. After a short debate, all retired. By this we learn, that justice and right will be promoted without reluctance—while jacobins may promote the enemies' cause, until at length they are left alone to pay the piper.

☞ *Just Received and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* MAYHEW's *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th, 1798*

Printed at the pressing solicitation, those of who heard it.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State,

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr, AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He keeps constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ELISHA LAWTON,

A QUANTITY of excellent SOAL LEATHER, tanned by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of this Town.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8. and 7 by 9. Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store, on his Wharf,

ROCK-SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof.
West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spanish Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Assortment of Glass Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House, lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or Single Loaf.——Also MOLASSES, of a superior Quality, for Retailing.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State House, on Broad-street.——It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling-House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.——Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.——For Terms apply to the subscriber, living on the Premises.

JOB CHANONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

To be Sold, by

William Douglass,

At his Shop, in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.

30 Weight of the best Essence of Spruce.

Also, a general and good Assortment of West India GOODS, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or small Quantity,

Spanish Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigrease,	Prussian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do.	

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a Store Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice with Directions given therewith.

Also—— 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

WEST-INDIA and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel.
Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.
Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 340 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet: One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Port of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than the imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

LONDON, June 4.

ODE

For his Majesty's Birth Day. 1798.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

Set to Music by Sir William Parsons.

I.

WHILE loud and near, round BRITAIN'S coasts,
The lowring storm of battle roars;
In proud array, while numerous hosts,
Insulting, threat her happy shores,
My Strains, with peaceful descant blown,
Now float around BRITANNIA'S throne—
The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
The fires that beam from Glory's eyes;
The sword that manly Freedom draws,
In Freedom's Patriot Monarch's cause,
Shall with an Angel's voice display
How dear to Britain's Sons, their GEORGE'S natal day.

II.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign
While BRITAIN'S Navies boldly sweep,
With victor prow the stormy deep,
Will GALLIA'S vanquished squadrons dare
Again to try the watery war,
Again her floating castles brave,
Terrific on the howling wave,
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her rocky shore?

III.

Or should the Wind's uncertain gale
Propitious swell the hostile sail;
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid,
Shall BRITAIN, on her native strand,
Shrink from a foe's inferior band?
She vows by GALLIA taught to yield
On CRECI'S and on POITER'S field,
By AGINCOURT'S high trophied plain,
Fil'd with illustrious nobles slain,
By wond'ring DANUBE'S distant flood,
And BLENHEIM'S ramparts red with blood,
By CRESSY on MINDEN'S heaths who shone
By recent fame at LINCELLES won,
Her laurel'd brow she ne'er will veil,
Or shun the shock of fight, tho' numerous hosts assail.

IV.

The electric flame of Glory runs
Impetuous through her hardy sons.
See, rushing from the farm and fold,
Her swains in Glory's lists enroll'd,
Tho' o'er the Nations far and wide,
GALLIA may pour oppression's tide,
And, like ROME'S tyrant race of yore,
O'er run each tributary shore;
Yet, like the Julian Chief, their hosts shall meet.
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
Shall, like Rome's rav'ning eagle, baffled fly
From BRITAIN'S fatal cliffs, the abods of LIBERTY.

V.

Behold on WINDSOR'S oak-fring'd plain,
The pride of Albion's Sylvan reign,
Where oft the cheering hound and horn
Have pierc'd the list'ning ear of Morn,
Rous'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
The heroes tread the tented ground.
Where Chiefs as brave as those of yore,
Who chivalry's first honors wore,
What time, fair knighthood's knee around
Th' embroider'd zone, victorious EDWARD bound,
Shall by their Monarch's throne a bulwark stand,
And guard, in George's Crown, the welfare of the Land.

LANSINGBURGH, August 22.

In the town of Rainham, at the Meeting-House of the Rev. Peter Fobes, L. L. D. on on the 5th inst. the church and congregation reforted for public worship; after a sermon was elegantly delivered on fraternal love, and one admitted into the church, all partook of the Lord's Supper unanimously, without any disputation on Politics.—The intermission was spent civilly, without any hard words on either side. According to order, the afternoon solemnities commenced with much affability—but to the surprise of the beholders, a long Antifederalist, or rather a nothingarian, appeared sneakingly with a French Cockade, and placed himself in the front seat of the gallaries—at the sight of which the Federalists inflamed with patriotic zeal, discovered resentment at such a nuisance, and impatiently continued on their seats, until the conclusion of worship, when, to the consternation of the Pastor before he was able to leave his pulpit, the hat falling from the gallery, the Federalists, over benches, pews, &c. ran and caught it, from which they dismounted the ade, this was followed by clinching, swearing, and even blows, the screeching of old women heightened the scene, here were in view, justices, lawyers, and even grand jurors, all clinched by collars, hair and cheeks, until at length the Jacobins were thrust out of the house, some with no hats, others with bloody cheeks, and nearly all with dishevel'd poles. After a short debate, all retired. By this we learn, that justice and right will be promoted without reluctance—while jacobins may promote the enemies' cause, until at length they are left alone to pay the piper.

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Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

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At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

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Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.
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Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

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Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce	Do.
Red Lead,	Patent	Yellow,
Verdigrease,	Prussian	Blue,
Gold Leaf,	Silver	Do.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

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